

Since the program's inception, there have been about 250 participants each year. Thus, CBO estimates that any effects on fees collected by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) or the State Department as a result of extending the program would be insignificant. INS fees are classified as offsetting receipts (a credit against direct spending), and the State Department fees are classified as governmental receipts (i.e., revenues).

Pay-as-you-go considerations: The Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act specifies pay-as-you-go procedures for legislation affecting direct spending and receipts. Those procedures would apply to H.R. 4558 because it would affect both direct spending and receipts, but CBO estimates that the annual amount of such changes would not be significant.

Intergovernmental and private-sector impact: H.R. 4558 contains no intergovernmental or private-sector mandates as defined in UMRA and would impose no costs on state, local, or tribal governments.

Previous CBO estimate: On July 22, 2002, CBO transmitted a cost estimate for H.R. 4558 as ordered reported by the House Committee on the Judiciary on July 17, 2002. The two versions of the legislation are identical, as are our cost estimates.

Estimate prepared by: Federal costs: Mark Grabowicz (226-2860); impact on state, local, and tribal governments: Angela Seitz (225-3220); impact on the private sector: Paige Piper/Bach (226-2960).

Estimate approved by: Peter H. Fontaine, Deputy Assistant Director for Budget Analysis.

VOTE EXPLANATION

Mr. WELLSTONE. Mr. President, I regret that I was necessarily absent for the vote on the confirmation of Timothy Corrigan to the United States District Court in Florida due to my attending events in Minnesota commemorating the anniversary of the terrorist attacks of September 11. I would ask that the RECORD reflect that I would have voted yes on this nomination.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH of Oregon. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about hate crimes legislation I introduced with Senator KENNEDY in March of last year. The Local Law Enforcement Act of 2001 would add new categories to current hate crimes legislation sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred in July 2000 in San Diego, CA. Four Mexican migrants were attacked and shot with pellet guns. The assailants, several neo-Nazi skinheads, chased the victims, beat them, and shot them with high-powered pellet guns. Two of the victims had to have the pellets surgically removed. Police investigated the incident as a hate crime.

I believe that government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act of 2001 is now a symbol

that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

SPEECH OF YASSER ARAFAT

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, this week, Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat delivered a speech to the Palestinian Legislative Council that I found extremely disappointing.

The speech, which was given Monday, did not outline specific steps to end terrorism against the Israeli people and did not offer any new ideas on how to achieve peace in the Middle East. As one senior European diplomat said, "It was a very shallow speech, repeating the standard phrases he's used for years now."

Perhaps most disturbing of all was Yasser Arafat's outright refusal to call for an end to the practice of suicide bombings, even after his own interior minister, Abdel Razak Yehiyeh, said that all Palestinians should abandon suicide attacks. The omission is especially glaring given that drafts of the speech made available to the media beforehand explicitly called for the parliament to outlaw suicide bombings against civilians. As someone who has continually worked to rally international support against this disgraceful practice, I am greatly saddened that Yasser Arafat did not have the courage to call for a complete ban on suicide bombings.

Given this most recent failure of Yasser Arafat, I want to bring to the attention of my colleagues a report issued by Amnesty International titled "Without Distinction—Attacks on Civilians by Palestinian Armed Groups." This report, which was released just weeks before the August recess, documents 128 attacks between September 29, 2000 and May 31, 2002 in which 338 civilians were killed. In the press release issued with the report, William Schultz, Executive Director of Amnesty International USA, says, "there is no justification for attacking civilians, and Palestinian leaders must clearly state that all such attacks must cease, whether they take place in Israel, the West Bank or Gaza." I ask unanimous consent that the entire press release be printed in the RECORD. The full report can be found on the Internet at http://www.amnestyusa.org/countries/israel_and_occupied_territories/index.html.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From Amnesty International, July 11, 2002]
ISRAEL/OCCUPIED TERRITORIES/PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY

WASHINGTON, DC.—In a report released today, Amnesty International condemned attacks by Palestinian armed groups against civilians as crimes against humanity and possible war crimes, and called for the perpetrators to be arrested and prosecuted.

"There is no justification for attacking civilians, and Palestinian leaders must clearly

state that all such attacks must cease, whether they take place in Israel, the West Bank or Gaza," said William F. Schulz, Executive Director of Amnesty International USA (AIUSA). "Action must then follow words, with those responsible for these attacks arrested and brought to justice in line with international human rights standards."

Amnesty International examined 128 attacks between September 29, 2000 and May 31, 2002 in which 338 civilians were killed. Based on analysis of the attacks and the armed groups claiming responsibility, Amnesty International concludes that the attacks are widespread, systemic, and part of an explicit policy of attacking civilians. Those individuals who order, plan, or carry out such attacks are therefore guilty of crimes against humanity, and the attacks may constitute war crimes. Attacks on civilians are expressly prohibited by the Geneva Conventions and the principles of international humanitarian law.

The report profiles the groups claiming responsibility for these attacks and reviews the statements of their leaders and officials. For example, the Al-Aqsa Martyrs Brigade, formed by Fatah members in 2000, has claimed responsibility for 23 attacks. Marwan Barghouti, Secretary General of Fatah, stated to Amnesty International that Fatah considers that Israelis in the West Bank and Gaza are not civilians because "it is all in occupied country." Amnesty International asserts that international law prohibits attacks on civilians wherever they are.

Despite an obligation to investigate and prosecute the perpetrators of attacks on civilians, many of the detentions of alleged members of armed groups by the Palestinian Authority appear to be motivated by considerations other than a genuine concern to bring the perpetrators to justice.

"The Palestinian Authority has the responsibility to stop attacks by Palestinian armed groups and claims that the Palestinian Authority has acted with due diligence to stop these attacks lack credibility," said Marty Rosenbluth, AIUSA's Country Specialist for Israel, the Occupied Territories and the Palestinian Authority. "However, the investigation and prosecution of those responsible must not result in further violations. To date, the measures taken by both Israel and the Palestinian Authority have included torture and violations of the right to a fair trial."

Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, this week, Yasser Arafat had the opportunity to follow the advice of Dr. Schultz and strongly state that terrorist attacks, including suicide bombings, must end. Unfortunately, Yasser Arafat has again fallen short of what he must do so that peace can be achieved in the Middle East.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

• Mrs. CARNAHAN. Mr. President, I am proud to take this opportunity to recognize the period beginning on September 15 and ending on October 15 as Hispanic Heritage Month. This month celebrates the rich and varied heritage of Hispanics in the United States, who come from as far away as South America and the islands of the Caribbean, and as nearby as our neighbor to the south, Mexico. I urge all Americans to